

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

LATINX RESEARCH

While much research on race and policing focuses on Black people, there is a growing body of literature that considers the application of these research areas to Latinx people. The following articles examine 1. implicit bias and discrimination against Latinx people in the criminal and juvenile legal systems, 2. the traumatic impact of policing and racism on Latinx youth and adults and how this may impact their fear or distrust of police, and 3. The stereotype threat response experienced by Latinx people when interacting with police. For additional research on these topics, please see our annotated bibliographies available at defendracialjustice.org/case-advocacy/.

These articles are cited in reverse chronological order. Please find the most recent articles at the beginning of each section. The article summaries are drawn from the articles cited.

I. Implicit Bias & Discrimination

Justin D. Durham and Robert D. Mather, *Effect of Priming Black, Hispanic/Latino, and White Faces on Firearm and Non-Firearm Identification*, J. of Sci. Psychol. 41 (August 2020).

Sheri Lynn Johnson, *The Influence of Latino Ethnicity on the Imposition of the Death Penalty*, 16 Ann. Rev. of L. and Soc. Sci. 421 (2020).

Peter Schuyler Vielehr, *Racial Bias in Police Officers' Discretionary Search Decisions and Associated Community Mental Health Consequences: Evidence from Nashville, Tennessee* (2019, Vanderbilt Ph.D. dissertation).

Kelly Welch and Allison Ann Payne, *Latino/a Student Threat and School Disciplinary Policies and Practices*, 91(2) Socio. of Educ. 91 (2018).

K. B. Kahn, J. S. Steele, J. M. McMahon, and G. Stewart, *How Suspect Race Affects Police Use of Force in an Interaction Over Time*, 41 Law and Human Behavior 1 (2016).

Mariama Smith Gray, *Saving the Lost Boys: Narratives of Discipline Disproportionality*, 27 Educational Leadership and Administration: Teaching and Program Development 53 (2016).

Jennifer S. Hunt, *Race, Ethnicity, and Culture in Jury Decision Making*, 11 Annu. Rev. Law Soc. Sci. 269 (2015).

Ryan Espinoza & Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, *Defendant and Defense Attorney Characteristics and Their Effects on Juror Decision Making and Prejudice Against Mexican Americans*, 14 Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psych. 364 (2008).

II. Police Trauma, Racial Trauma, and Trust of Police

Victor Rios et al., *Mano Suave-Mano Dura: Legitimacy Policing and Latino Stop-and-Frisk*, 85 Am. Socio. Rev. 58 (2020).

Sarah Lockwood and Carlos Cuevas, *Hate Crimes and Race-Based Trauma on Latinx Populations: A Critical Review of the Current Research*, Trauma, Violence & Abuse 1 (2020).

Maria Cristina Morales and Theodore Curry, *Citizenship Profiling and Diminishing Procedural Justice: Local Immigration Enforcement and the Reduction of Police Legitimacy Among Individuals and in Latina/o Neighborhoods*, 44(1) Ethnic and Racial Studies (2020).

Juan Del Toro et al., *The Criminogenic and Psychological Effects of Police Stops on Adolescent Black and Latino Boys*, 116 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 8261 (2019).

Christy Lopez, *The Reasonable Latinx: A Response to Professor Henning's The Reasonable Black Child: Race, Adolescence, and the Fourth Amendment*, 68 Am. U. L. Rev. F. 55 (2019).

Nicholas Sibrava et al., *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in African American and Latinx Adults: Clinical Course and the Role of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination*, 74 Am. Psychologist 101 (2019).

Brendesha M. Tynes et al., *Race-Related Traumatic Events Online and Mental Health Among Adolescents of Color*, 65 J. Adolescent Health 371 (2019).

Robert Vargas and Lee Scrivener, *Why Latino Youth (Don't) Call Police*, Race and Justice (2018).

Ana Lilia Campos-Manzo et al., *Unjustified: Youth of Color Navigating Police Presence Across Sociospatial Environments*, 10(3) Race and Justice 297 (2018).

Hector Myers et al., *Cumulative Burden of Lifetime Adversities: Trauma and Mental Health in Low-SES African American and Latino/as*, 7 Psychol. Trauma: Theory, Res., Prac., & Pol'y 243 (2015).

Hsiu-Lan Cheng & Brent Mallinckrodt, *Racial/Ethnic Discrimination, Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms, and Alcohol Problems in a Longitudinal Study of Hispanic/Latino College Students*, 62(1) J. Counseling Psych. 38 (2015).

Elizabeth Aranda and Elizabeth Vaquera, *Racism, the Immigration Enforcement Regime, and the Implications for Racial Inequality in the Lives of Undocumented Young Adults*, 1 Socio. Race and Ethnicity 88 (2015).

Elena Flores, et al., *Perceived racial/ethnic discrimination, posttraumatic stress symptoms, and health risk behaviors among Mexican American adolescents*, 57(3) J. Counseling Psych. 264 (2010).

Mary Romero, *Racial Profiling and Immigration Law Enforcement: Rounding Up of Usual Suspects in a Latino Community*, 32(2-3) Critical Socio. (2006).

III. Stereotype Threat

Kimberly Barsamian Kahn et al., *The Effects of Perceived Phenotypic Racial Stereotypicality and Social Identity Threat on Racial Minorities' Attitudes About Police*, 157 J. of Soc. Psych. 4, 416-428 (2017).

NOTE: This study (annotated on the final page of this document) establishes that Latinx people experience stereotype threat (the social identity threat that causes individuals to fear they will be judged or treated negatively based on social group stereotypes) in the police context. Please review the Stereotype Threat Annotated Bibliography (available at www.defendracialjustice.org) for more research on how stereotype threat can increase anxiety and psychological stress and decrease cognitive capacity during police interactions.

I. IMPLICIT BIAS & DISPARATE POLICING

Justin D. Duham and Robert D. Mather, *Effect of Priming Black, Hispanic/Latino, and White Faces on Firearm and Non-Firearm Identification*, J. of Sci. Psychol. 41 (August 2020).

Purpose

- To investigate the effect of race and ethnicity on decisions to shoot and not shoot when presented with Black, Hispanic/Latino, and white males. This extends previous weapons-identification research which focused on Black versus white.

Methodology

- Forty college student participants completed a computerized shooter task in which they made rapid repeated decisions to shoot or not shoot.
- Participants were first shown a face, from a sample of 230 non-expressive male faces (86 Black, 54 Hispanic/Latino, 90 white) between the ages of 17 and 65.
- They were then shown either an image of a fire arm or a common household tool.
- Their goal was to as quickly and accurately as possible to the targets by either clicking the mouse to “shoot” or the space bar to “not shoot.” Each participant was given 150 different trials.

Results

- Participants significantly shot unarmed Black stimuli more often, more frequently, and at high percentages compared to Hispanic/Latino stimuli and white stimuli.
- Participants produced greater sensitivity to firearms and non-firearms when primed with Hispanic/Latino and Black faces than faces of other ethnicities.

- Participants correctly shot quicker when primed with Hispanic/Latino faces and correctly shot slower when primed with a Black face compared to other ethnicities.
- Participants were more likely to be cautious when deciding to shoot after seeing a white face.

Relevance

- Race and ethnicity, including Hispanic/Latino, have an effect on the decision to shoot.

Sheri Lynn Johnson, *The Influence of Latino Ethnicity on the Imposition of the Death Penalty*, 16 Ann. Rev. of L. and Soc. Sci. 421 (2020).

- This article presents a review of the limited literature surrounding the influence of Latino ethnicity on death penalty cases and reveals evidence of discrimination against Latinos.
- The research in this review also parallels the findings of literature exploring bias against African American defendants and victims.
- The controlled experimental studies generally show discrimination against both Latino defendants and Latino victims.
- Related literature investigating stereotypes, animosity, and discrimination in other criminal justice decisions further suggests the likelihood of ethnicity discrimination in the imposition of capital punishment. This article also calls for further research.

Peter Schuyler Vielehr, *Racial Bias in Police Officers' Discretionary Search Decisions and Associated Community Mental Health Consequences: Evidence from Nashville, Tennessee* (2019, Vanderbilt Ph.D. dissertation).

Purpose

- The overall purpose of this dissertation is to examine racial disparities in discretionary vehicle searches by new police officers in Nashville, Tennessee and test whether police practices affect psychological wellbeing in the community.
- Part I and III of this study examine disparities in police treatment of Black people. Part II focuses on disparities experienced by Hispanic people. As a result, only Part II is summarized here.

Part II. Are Discretionary Vehicle Searches Racially Biased?: Applying the Hit Rate and Threshold Test to New Police Officers in Nashville, Tennessee

Purpose

- To identify whether officers conduct discretionary searches with different standards of evidence for white, Black, and Hispanic drivers.

Methodology

- This dissertation uses administrative data received through open records requests to Metro Nashville Police Department (MNPd). Two databases were used in the analyses

that span 2010 to 2017. The first contained records from all traffic stops conducted in the jurisdiction. The second database contained employee demographics and unit assignments. Officer race, gender, and age are included in the dataset as well as the precinct and unit assignment for every officer.

- This study includes 402 officers and 481,937 stops.

Results

- The results show discrimination in search decisions against Black and Hispanic drivers.
- Probable cause searches produce contraband in 50% of searches but when including other non-discretionary searches, the hit rate was only 24%.
- Officers are less likely to find contraband on Black or Hispanic drivers than on white drivers.
- The threshold used to search Hispanic drivers is substantially lower than the threshold used to search whites.
- For Black drivers, the threshold for probable cause searches is lower than for whites which suggests that being Black adds to suspiciousness.

Kelly Welch and Allison Ann Payne, *Latino/a Student Threat and School Disciplinary Policies and Practices*, 91(2) Socio. of Educ. 91 (2018).

Purpose

- To assess the impact that Latino/a student composition has on school discipline policies and practices.

Methodology

- This study uses data from the School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS) from the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics. The SSOCS sample is from approximately 3,500 public schools, stratified by level, locale, and size. The surveys were administered to different schools starting in the spring of 2000 and completed by principals to provide school-level data on school crime and safety.
- This study uses data from the 2007–2008 survey. The final sample includes data from 2,560 schools.

Results

- The data demonstrates that the higher the percentage of Latino/a students, the less likely it is that probation/extra supervision and privilege loss (as interventions before or instead of suspension) are available in disciplinary policy. Likewise, the higher the percentage of Latino/a students in a school correlates with a higher likelihood that out-of-school suspension is available in disciplinary policy.
- For each 1 percent increase in the percent Latino/a students, the odds of a school having probation and privilege loss available in its disciplinary policy decreases, and the odds of a school having out-of-school suspension available in its disciplinary policy increases.
- For each 1 percent increase in the percentage of Latino/a students, the odds of a school using probation, detention, or community service (vs. not using them) decrease, whereas

the odds of a school using in-school suspension (vs. not using in-school suspension) increase.

Relevance

- This research demonstrates that schools are more likely to adopt and use punitive out of school suspension when higher number of Latino/a students are present. Schools with proportionally more Latino/a students are less likely to adopt mild disciplinary policies of privilege loss and probation/extra supervision, and they are less likely to impose probation and detention in practice.

K. B. Kahn, J. S. Steele, J. M. McMahon, and G. Stewart, *How Suspect Race Affects Police Use of Force in an Interaction Over Time*, 41 Law and Human Behavior 1 (2016).

Purpose

- Examines the differences between police/racial minority-suspect interactions and police/white-suspect interactions over time.

Methodology

- Use-of-force case files from a medium to large metropolitan police department on the West Coast were analyzed from a sample of 212 available incidents from 2012.
- The cases were coded into discrete sequences involving a suspect action (level of resistance) and an officer response (level of force) to investigate change over time in police-suspect interactions.
- For each case or “sequence,” coders read the first-person narratives written by police officers following their use of force in the field. Each sequence began with the suspect’s level of resistance to the officer (from a scale of 0 (no resistance) to 6 (use of lethal force)) and ended with the officer’s subsequent actions toward the suspect, coded as level of force (from a scale of 0 (presence; verbal exchange) to 6 (use of lethal force)). When suspects posed a threat to their own safety or the safety of a third party, this action was coded on a scale of 0 (no resistance) to 6 (used lethal force).

Results

- For white suspects, a unit increase in resistance received a small additional increase of approximately $1/6^{\text{th}}$ of a point in force. When Black suspects resisted at the same level as whites, they received an additional $1/5^{\text{th}}$ unit increase in force over and above white suspects. Latino suspects receive more than an additional $1/4^{\text{th}}$ unit increase in force over and above white suspects.
- White suspects who posed a threat to third parties or themselves were associated with an overall increase in force. Black and Latino suspects who posed a threat to third parties were associated with less of an increase in force compared to white suspects.

Relevance

- Racial stereotypes associating Black people and Latinos with danger may bias perceptions at the beginning stages of an interaction, making the suspects seem more threatening or in need of force to control.

- Since police officers used a higher level of force on Black and Latino suspects initially in the interaction, there may have been a lesser rate of change compared with white suspects.
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Mariama Smith Gray, *Saving the Lost Boys: Narratives of Discipline Disproportionality*, 27 Educational Leadership and Administration: Teaching and Program Development 53 (2016).

Purpose

- To investigate how discriminatory adult practices disproportionately involve Latino boys in the juvenile legal system and perpetuate the school-to-prison pipeline.

Methodology

- Data derived from a study of student discipline practices from 2011 to 2014 at a northern California high school. The 1600-student body is formed primarily by two ethnic groups: Latino (60%) and white (26.7%). Out of the 80 teachers, most were monolingual, 56% were white and 25% declined to identify their ethnicity.
- Data includes field notes from observations of students and school employees engaging with students and interviews with school employees ranging from assistant principals to school resource officers.
- Specifically, student discipline and arrest data from the 2011-2012 school year is also used to substantiate findings.
- Data analysis also draws on the interdisciplinary approaches of critical race theory, critical ethnography and critical discourse analysis to bring about greater understandings of the “social relationships, processes, values, beliefs and desires that lead to the disproportionate discipline of Latino boys.”

Results

- School staff (teachers, administrators, and resource officers) seemed to have good intentions, but were often overcome by their implicit biases against Latino boys.
 - Latino boys were routinely associated with street gangs based on their attire, posture, a perceived resistance to conform to the dominant (white) American culture, and their affinity to congregate in large groups.
 - White, and surprisingly, Latino staff members as well, were susceptible to racial stereotyping when engaging with students.
 - White students were associated with a certain “innocence” that informed all staff-student encounters. This included traits such as: goodness, caring, trustworthiness, and an alleged predisposition to follow rules.
 - Staff subscribing to these racial stereotypes led to the under-referral of white students and the over-referral of Latino students to the office for disciplinary action.
 - Students conforming to white dominant culture were considered to be “reachable” whereas those who didn’t were described as “bad apples.”
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Jennifer S. Hunt, *Race, Ethnicity, and Culture in Jury Decision Making*, 11 Annu. Rev. Law Soc. Sci., 269-88 (2015)

- This article reviews a growing body of social science research indicating that race, ethnicity, and culture can influence the judgments and behaviors of juries.
- Research on jury bias shows that jurors often make harsher judgments of defendants from other racial and ethnic groups and are more likely to give death sentences in cases involving Black or Latino defendants and white victims.
- Juror bias often involves subtle or implicit psychological processes that can be difficult to recognize and correct. Jurors' judgments and behaviors may reflect their racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds. Juror's backgrounds may influence their reactions to defendants, trial judgments, and deliberation behaviors.

Ryan Espinoza & Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, *Defendant and Defense Attorney Characteristics and Their Effects on Juror Decision Making and Prejudice Against Mexican Americans*, 14 Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psych. 364 (2008).

Purpose

- To add to the research examining bias against Mexican Americans accused of crimes.

Methodology

- Participants were European American (white) undergraduate psychology students at the University of Nebraska. The study was comprised of 277 participants, 199 women and 78 men.
- Participants read through a case transcript of a 25-year-old male defendant on trial for Grand Theft Auto.
- Participants were either told the defendant was Mexican American or white.

Results

- Mexican American defendants were perceived as more culpable when they were of a low socioeconomic status and represented by a Mexican attorney. Culpability was measured as blame and disbelief in defendant's version of the crime.
- Participants supported a lengthier sentence for low-socioeconomic status Mexican American defendants than the high-socioeconomic status Mexican American defendants or the low-/high-socioeconomic status European American defendants.

Relevance

- This study reflects the belief that a defendant's race/ethnicity can have a significant impact on juror decision-making.
- These results provide substantial evidence that legal professionals, judges, and policy makers must be better informed as to the potential subtle bias against Mexican Americans in criminal court adjudications.

II. POLICE TRAUMA, RACIAL TRAUMA, & POLICE LEGITIMACY

Victor Rios et al., *Mano Suave-Mano Dura: Legitimacy Policing and Latino Stop-and-Frisk*, 85 Am. Socio. Rev. 58 (2020).

Purpose

- To examine the effects of a police unit using courtesy and respect during stop-and-frisks on a criminalized population (i.e., gang-associated Latinos).

Methodology

- This study used data collected from ride-alongs with Gang Suppression Team (GST) police officers, who are pseudonymously referred to as the Riverland Police Department (RPD) in this research.
- The authors participated in 23 ride-alongs lasting between six and seven hours each. The first author conducted six ride-alongs; the second author conducted 17 ride-alongs. The authors worked with four gang suppression officers in two patrols and analyzed 46 of their stop-and-frisk interactions with gang-associated Latinos. All 46 stop-and-frisk events occurred with Latino males suspected of gang activity.
- This study also collected data from interviews with civilians who described their experiences of being policed by this gang unit.
- This study also used field notes and interview transcripts by coding in Dedoose, a data analysis software program.

Results

- Stop-and-frisks undermined officers' purported attempts to build trust and legitimacy with community members.
- The stop-and-frisks illustrated the racial dynamics of this surveillance: it not only targets brown men, but it codifies their difference—the gang aesthetic—as data in the course of this public ritual of racialized subordination.
- The use of courtesy undermined the police's attempt to build trust.

Relevance

- This study reveals the limits of community policing and courtesy policing, which are powerfully intertwined and constrained by the racial bias at the center of investigatory stops and other punitive policing models.

Sarah Lockwood and Carlos Cuevas, *Hate Crimes and Race-Based Trauma on Latinx Populations: A Critical Review of the Current Research, Trauma, Violence & Abuse* 1 (2020).

- This article aims to summarize the current body of literature on the intersection of race-motivated hate crimes and trauma responses within Latinx community.
- In addition to connecting with existing frameworks for race and trauma, this review integrates literature that examines Latinx or Hispanic populations that have experienced discrimination, bias, or hate crime due to their identity or perceived identity.

- The findings of this review suggest that (1) experiencing racially motivated victimization can cause adverse mental and physical health outcomes in the Latinx population and (2) currently, there is only one study that has examined the impact of hate crimes on Latinx people in the United States.

Maria Cristina Morales and Theodore Curry, *Citizenship Profiling and Diminishing Procedural Justice: Local Immigration Enforcement and the Reduction of Police Legitimacy Among Individuals and in Latina/o Neighborhoods*, 44(1) Ethnic and Racial Studies (2020).

Purpose

- To examine the impact of local police enforcing immigration laws by “citizenship profiling” on trust in police effectiveness and cooperation with municipal police and sheriff departments and how living in an immigrant-Latina/o neighborhood might shape this association.

Methodology

- This study consisted of 691 surveys from 46 neighborhoods in El Paso County, Texas, a community along the U.S.- México border.
- Researchers conducted the surveys in face-to-face interviews.
- The study used this region because according to the U.S. Census, 25.5% of the population in El Paso County is foreign-born and 82.2% is Latina/o (of which 76.6% is Mexican-origin).

Results

- Individuals generally possess high levels of trust in police effectiveness. However, perceptions of trust in police effectiveness do significantly vary across neighborhoods.
- When participants were asked about citizenship status by a law enforcement officer, these questions significantly reduce their trust in police effectiveness.
- Although not statistically significant, the negative impact of citizenship profiling on trust in police is magnified in Latina/o immigrant neighborhoods.

Relevance

- Local police engaging in immigration enforcement compromises police legitimacy.
- Surveillance of those suspected of being undocumented compromises trust in policing effectiveness.
- Latina/o immigrants are not more or less likely to trust in police effectiveness or to cooperate with police, but rather it is citizenship profiling that compromises police legitimacy.
- When local police participate in immigration enforcement, their legitimacy is compromised with the people they “citizenship profile.”

Juan Del Toro et al., *The Criminogenic and Psychological Effects of Police Stops on Adolescent Black and Latino Boys*, 116 *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 8261 (2019).

Purpose

- This study explores the short and long-term effects of police contact on young people subjected to high rates of contact with law enforcement.

Methodology

- The study included Black and Latino boys in ninth and tenth grade.
- Psychological distress measures included stress-related symptoms (e.g. “I found it hard to wind down”), depressive symptoms (e.g. “I felt downhearted and blue”), and anxiety symptoms (“I felt I was close to panic”).

Results

- Adolescent Black and Latino boys who were stopped by police reported more frequent engagement in delinquent behavior six, twelve, and eighteen months later than boys who were not stopped by the police (independent of prior delinquency).
- The relationship between police-encounter and subsequent delinquency was mediated, at least in part, by the psychological distress these youth experience due to police stops.
 - In other words, stops cause stress which causes delinquent behavior.
- Adolescents who experienced more frequent police stops reported greater concurrent distress and greater concurrent delinquency than adolescents who experienced less frequent police stops.
- The relationship between initial police-stop and future delinquency was stronger in the younger boys were when stopped for the first time.

Christy Lopez, *The Reasonable Latinx: A Response to Professor Henning’s The Reasonable Black Child: Race, Adolescence, and the Fourth Amendment*, 68 Am. U. L. Rev. F. 55 (2019).

- In this article, Prof. Christy Lopez explains the relative lack of data and analysis about the involvement of Latinx in the criminal justice system, including the impact of policing on Latinx. Greater understanding and explicit consideration of Latinx treatment by the police is long overdue and urgently needed.
- Lopez finds that while in some respects the experience of Latinx people with the police overlaps or is similar to the experience of African Americans, it is unique.
- Lopez reviews the long history of mistreatment of Latinx people by United States law enforcement, alongside the current anti-Latinx climate, and considers the effect this has on Latinx people in their interaction with police.

Nicholas Sibrava et al., *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in African American and Latinx Adults: Clinical Course and the Role of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination*, 74 Am. Psychologist 101 (2019).

Purpose

- This study examined the connection between experiences of racial discrimination and PTSD.

Methodology

- Participants were 134 Latinx and 166 African American adults, diagnosed with 1 or more anxiety disorder, including 93 African Americans and 61 Latinx participants who were diagnosed with PTSD.
- Researchers followed participants over a five-year period and used in-person and telephone interviews to gather information, including data on participants “perceived discrimination” defined as “the perception or belief that one has been treated in a negative, aggressive or unfair way by institutions and individuals, primarily as function of personal characteristics including race, ethnicity skin color, gender, or other demographic factors.”

Results

- The reported frequency of experiences with discrimination significantly predicted diagnosis of PTSD.
- The 5-year remission rates revealed that the vast majority of study participants with PTSD “remained chronically ill,” even though almost all received treatment at some point.
- While the researchers did not make definitive claims about causality, they did note that their finding “nonetheless suggests that discrimination experiences may be a possible risk factor for the development of PTSD” and that “for some African American and Latinx individuals, experiences with discrimination may be traumatic in and of themselves.”
- The researchers also highlighted the “high frequency of discrimination experiences [in study participants], potentially amounting to continual reexposure and retraumatization.” The most frequently reported experiences with discrimination in the African American PTSD sample were seeing same-race friends treated unfairly due to race, personally being treated unfairly due to race, and being threatened or harassed at least once a week. The most frequently reported experiences for the Latinx sample were being disliked because of race/ethnicity, being treated unfairly due to race/ethnicity, and receiving poorer service than others in restaurants and stores.

Brendesha M. Tynes et al., *Race-Related Traumatic Events Online and Mental Health Among Adolescents of Color*, 65 J. Adolescent Health 371 (2019).

Purpose

- This study assesses whether viewing race-related traumatic events online (TEO) was associated with depressive and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms.

Methodology

- The national sample included 302 African American and Latinx adolescents between 11–19 years old.
- The TEOs included: seeing images or videos of others from their ethnic group being beaten, arrested or detained, and a viral video of a Black person being shot by a police officer.

Results

- There is a significant association between TEO and both PTSD symptoms and depressive symptoms.

- Participants reported depressive symptoms such as “being sad,” “feeling like crying,” “feeling alone,” and “feeling like they had friends.”
- PTSD symptoms included re-experiencing, hyperarousal, and numbing.
- Viewing each type of TEO was associated with reporting PTSD symptoms. Additionally, more frequently viewing TEOs was associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms and PTSD symptoms.

Robert Vargas and Lee Scrivener, *Why Latino Youth (Don't) Call Police, Race and Justice* (2018).

Purpose

- To determine what influences Latino adolescents' decisions regarding contacting the police about violent crimes.

Methodology

- This study uses data from a cross-sectional survey of a representative sample of 292 Little Village youth between the ages 14 and 19.
- 20% of Little Village blocks (60 blocks) were randomly selected and within those selections, 30% of households were randomly selected.
- Surveys were collected using the surveyor application on five handheld iPod Touch devices. The surveys took 25 to 45 minutes to complete.

Results

- Most surveyed Latino youth reported that they would notify police of violent crimes committed by gang members (73%) and strangers (85%).
- However, social ties (e.g., number of friends in a gang), previous police encounters (e.g., having been physically beaten by a police officer), and immigration status contributed to whether youth would notify police of violent crimes.

Relevance

- This article provides guidance on what factors influence Latino youth when notifying police of violent crimes.

NOTE: While this study relies on 2010 survey data, anti-Latinx sentiment in the United States has only grown during that time. This study provides early qualitative evidence that this anti-Latinx sentiment influence Latino's youth interactions with police.

Ana Lilia Campos-Manzo et al., *Unjustified: Youth of Color Navigating Police Presence Across Sociospatial Environments*, 10(3) *Race and Justice* 297 (2018).

Purpose

- To explore how nondelinquent adolescents of color experience police presence across a racially/ethnically and socioeconomically segregated metropolitan area in the U.S.

Methodology

- This study included 84 nondelinquent boys and girls of color, specifically 41 boys and 43 girls, ages 9–17, of African American, Latino/a, Jamaican-American, Nigerian/Saint Lucian, and multiracial/ethnic descent.
- The study conducted semi-structured interviews at four community youth centers.
- Interviewers asked questions like: What do you think about this place? What have been your experiences with peers? What about adults? What did you think about the situation [that involved the police]? How did you feel? Have there been other similar situations?

Results

- Nondelinquent adolescents of color experienced police presence as surveillance and as response to crime in gendered and racialized ways across segregated cities and suburbs in Evergreen, South Carolina.
- In Downtown Greenville, a predominantly Latina/Latino, African American, and Jamaican American segment of the city, with high levels of poverty and police presence, boys of color experienced intense police surveillance, including harassment and a negative focus with no clear investigative purpose. Both boys and girls of color state they experienced police failing to address victimization, and choosing instead to focus on illicit substances/drugs use and the presence of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) on the streets.
- In West Greenville, a predominantly white population and high socioeconomic indicators, youth experienced policing as protective and as a response to disputes in the neighborhood.
- In East Greenville and the suburbs, the racially/ethnically and socioeconomically diverse city and predominantly white suburbs with high socioeconomic indicators, the adolescents experienced “officer friendly” and “calm” areas with almost no police presence.

Relevance

- Policing is most prevalent and persistent in the lives of youth of color.

Hector Myers et al., *Cumulative Burden of Lifetime Adversities: Trauma and Mental Health in Low-SES African American and Latino/as*, 7 Psychol. Trauma: Theory, Res., Prac., & Pol’y 243 (2015).

Purpose

- This study examined whether adversities and trauma experienced over time predict the severity of symptoms of depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder.

Methodology

- Participants were 500 low-socioeconomic status African American and Latino men and women with histories of adversities and trauma.
- Experiences of discrimination due to race/ethnicity were assessed using a survey, including questions such as “Because of your race... how often have policemen or security officers been unfair to you? [or] have people not trusted you.”
- Questionnaires were used to gather data on frequency of other traumas and adversities from childhood to present day.

Results

- Researchers found that experiences of discrimination, childhood family adversities, childhood sexual abuse, other childhood trauma, and chronic stresses combined predicted poorer mental health status.
- Participants reported high levels of experiences of discrimination due to ethnicity. “This study supports that experiences of discrimination and other stressors [...] characterizing histories of adversities and traumas significantly predicts psychological distress and dysfunction. This occurred even though many of these adults had lower than expected symptoms of psychological distress, especially general anxiety and PTSD.”

Hsiu-Lan Cheng & Brent Mallinckrodt, *Racial/Ethnic Discrimination, Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms, and Alcohol Problems in a Longitudinal Study of Hispanic/Latino College Students*, 62(1) J. Counseling Psych. 38 (2015).

Purpose

- To examine the longitudinal effects of experiences of discrimination on Hispanic/Latino college students.

Methodology

- Participants included 203 Hispanic/Latino students, 83 men and 120 women, from a Hispanic serving institution (HIS) in the southwest United States.
- 23% of participants were juniors, 22% seniors, 19% graduate students, 19% sophomores, 15% freshmen, and 2% professional students.
- 67% of participants described themselves as Mexican, 24% as Spanish American, and 9% chose other Hispanic/Latino ethnicities, including Cuban, Central American, Puerto Rican, South American, or Other.
- 9% of participants described themselves as first generation (i.e., foreign born, but immigrated to the United States as an adult), 5% as one-and-a-half generation (i.e., foreign born, but immigrated to the United States as a child or adolescent), 29% as second generation (i.e., self-born in the United States; either parent born in country of origin), 9% as third generation (i.e., self and both parents born in the United States; all grandparents born in country of origin), 15% as fourth generation (i.e., self and both parents born in the United States, but not all grandparents born in the United States), and 33% as fifth generation (i.e., self, both parents, and all grandparents born in the United States).
- 28% of participants reported an annual income in the range of \$35,000–\$69,999, 25% reported \$20,000 –\$34,999, 13% reported \$19,999 or below, 10% reported \$70,000 – \$99,999, 10% reported \$100,000–\$149,999, 4% reported \$150,000 or above, and 10% said they were unsure.
- Participants completed two surveys, separated by a 1-year interval.

Results

- Hispanic/Latino students who experienced more discrimination reported higher levels of PTSD symptoms a year later.
- Hispanic/Latino college students who report experiencing discrimination were at risk for developing posttraumatic stress reactions such as anger, fear, heightened watchfulness

about potential discrimination, and avoidance of situations where discriminatory treatment is likely to occur.

- Although students in this sample reported lower numbers of racial/ethnic discrimination than Hispanic/Latino students at predominately white institutions, the experiences of discrimination may contribute to PTSD symptoms and problematic alcohol use.
- Experiences of discrimination were significantly associated with a worsening of alcohol problems. From the first survey to the second, 20% of the sample reported hazardous drinking.

Relevance

- Experiences of racial/ethnic discrimination may represent an important source of traumatic stress in Hispanic/Latino college students.
- Perceptions of racial/ethnic discrimination potentially contributes to problematic alcohol use for Hispanic/Latino college students.

Elizabeth Aranda and Elizabeth Vaquera, *Racism, the Immigration Enforcement Regime, and the Implications for Racial Inequality in the Lives of Undocumented Young Adults*, 1 Socio. Race and Ethnicity 88 (2015).

Purpose

- To understand the social consequences of purported colorblind U.S. enforcement practices in the lives of undocumented young adults.

Methodology

- Participants included 27 undocumented young adults, ages 18 to 27. 14 of these participants were born female, 12 were born male, and 1 participant was transgender.
- Participants immigrated from 13 different countries, mostly Latin America and the Caribbean. Two participants immigrated from Pakistan and Nigeria.
- This study collected data through interviews. Interviews were conducted in-person and online via Skype by a research assistant and two student researchers from a Florida immigrant advocacy organization.
- The participants were asked about their experiences with detention and deportation, their perceptions of enforcement practices, and the consequences of being an undocumented immigrant.

Results

- The study revealed that Latino and Black immigrants, with the exception of Salvadorans, were disproportionately represented among arrests, detentions, and deportations from the U.S., when compared to other undocumented populations.
- All non-Latin American countries were underrepresented in this data when compared with other undocumented populations.
- During their interviews, many participants were apprehensive about driving for fear of being pulled over and arrested. In addition to themselves, many participants were anxious about their undocumented immigrant parents driving as well.

- Participants underscored that police used racial profiling tactics, and these tactics plus the possibility of arrests created anxiety and fear for themselves and their family, despite some being a DACA recipient.
- Compared to white and Asian men, immigration enforcement tactics increased the likelihood of Latino and Black immigrants being detained and deported.
- Although the likelihood of being racially profiled is decreased, white immigrants are still negatively affected by macro-level state policies that make white immigrants and some members of their families deportable and by practices that criminalize them and induce fear and anxiety in their lives, making them doubt their self-worth.

Relevance

- U.S. immigration and enforcement policies embody mechanisms of racial exclusion and removal.
- The fear and anxiety undocumented immigrants feel have spillover effects into other areas of their lives, such as education, work, relationships, mental health, and social mobility.

Elena Flores, et al., *Perceived Racial/Ethnic Discrimination, Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms, and Health Risk Behaviors Among Mexican American Adolescents*, 57(3) J. Counseling Psych. 264 (2010).

Purpose

- To determine if perceived discrimination causes posttraumatic stress symptoms and results in related health risk behaviors among Mexican American adolescents.

Methodology

- Participants included 110 recruits from a large health maintenance organization in Northern California. These participants had previously partaken in a one-year longitudinal study that examined marital conflict in adolescent health related functioning. Three years after completing their participation in the previous study, families were re-contacted to participate in this study, a longitudinal follow-up study examining interparental conflict and dating violence among adolescents.
- The study focused on Mexican American and European American families.
- This study consisted of three telephone interviews with parents and adolescents over a year span.

Results

- 94% of adolescents reported at least one experience of racial/ethnic discrimination and 21% reported experiencing racial/ethnic discrimination often.
- Adolescents who perceived more racial/ethnic discrimination reported worse post-traumatic stress symptoms.
 - 68% of adolescents reported sometimes experiencing posttraumatic stress symptoms and 28% reported experiencing symptoms in the previous week.

- Adolescents who experienced heightened posttraumatic stress symptoms reported more alcohol use, more drug use, more involvement in fights, and an increase in sexual partners.
 - 83% of adolescents had used alcohol in the past year, 46% had used marijuana, and 21% had used some other drug in the past year.
 - 21% of the adolescents had been involved in fights in the previous year.
 - 41% of the adolescents had at least one sexual partner and 21% had multiple sexual partners within the previous 6 months.

Relevance

- Racist incidents can be psychologically threatening, inducing emotional and physiological reactions similar to other traumatic experiences, in the lives of Mexican American adolescents.
- Even if Mexican American adolescents are only exposed to low rates of racial/ethnic discrimination, some adolescents are emotionally vulnerable to the effects of racial/ethnic discrimination and engage in risky behaviors.

Mary Romero, *Racial Profiling and Immigration Law Enforcement: Rounding Up of Usual Suspects in a Latino Community*, 32(2-3) Critical Socio. (2006).

Purpose

- To analyze the function that immigration raids serve as a policing practice among working-class Latino citizens and immigrants.

Methodology

- Utilizing a case study approach, this study seeks to understand immigration policing policy. The author analyzed two official investigations from a five-day immigration raid in Chandler, Arizona.

Results

- The case study highlighted a pervasive pattern of immigration law enforcement practices that place Mexican Americans at risk before the law and label them as second-class citizens with inferior rights.
- Latino residents faced racial affronts targeted at their “Mexicanness” indicated by skin-color, bilingual speaking abilities, or presence in Latino neighborhoods.
- During immigration inspections, individuals stopped were degraded, humiliated, and embarrassed.
- Witnesses described these stops and searches, conducted without cause, as intimidating and frightening, especially when law enforcement agents used power and force.
- In urban barrios, the costly, harmful immigration law enforcement practices deterred political participation, identified the urban space racially, categorized immigrants as deserving vs. undeserving by nationalities, and created a divide in Latino neighborhoods on the basis of citizenship status.

Relevance

- This research highlights how pervasive immigration law enforcement practices are harmful to Mexican Americans.
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III. STEREOTYPE THREAT

Kimberly Barsamian Kahn et al., *The Effects of Perceived Phenotypic Racial Stereotypicality and Social Identity Threat on Racial Minorities' Attitudes About Police*, 157 J. of Soc. Psych. 4, 416-428 (2017).

Purpose

- To examine the role of perceived phenotypic racial stereotypicality (meaning a person's own perception of how closely the person resembles a typical member of their racial/ethnic group) and race-based social identity threat (i.e. stereotype threat) on people's trust and cooperation with police.

Methodology

- Participants included 168 people of racial minority groups, including Black, Latino, Native American, and multiracial people.
- Participants responded to a survey using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).
- They were asked to rate their own "phenotypic racial stereotypicality" by responding to the sentence: "Other people think I physically look like a typical member of my racial/ethnic group." They were then asked to respond to statements about their level of concern that their racial/ethnic identity would impact treatment from the police (e.g. "I worry that Portland Police may stereotype me because of my race or ethnicity," and "Portland Police treat people like me disrespectfully."). They were also asked about their trust in police and their likelihood of cooperating with the police.

Results

- Black, Latino, Native American, and multiracial participants all experienced social identity threat, fearing they would be stereotyped and targeted by police based on their race.
- The more racial minorities believed they resembled a typical member of their racial/ethnic group, the more they indicated concern about being treated negatively by police based on their racial group membership.

NOTE: The above study establishes that Latinx people experience stereotype threat (the social identity threat that causes individuals to fear they will be judged or treated negatively based on social group stereotypes) in the police context. Please review the Stereotype Threat Annotated Bibliography for more research on how stereotype threat can increase anxiety and psychological stress and decrease cognitive capacity during police interactions.